

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
Fruit and Vegetable Programs  
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Issued Monthly

Number XXVIII - #4

May 09, 2008

## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 2008

### IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

( # Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

ARKANSAS				Province Not Reported			
	Soybean	extra light amber	\$1.15				
	Soybean	light amber	\$1.07				
CALIFORNIA					Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.22 - \$1.45
	Orange	white	\$1.40	Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.			
FLORIDA				EAST COAST			
	Orange	white	\$1.30 - \$1.45		Argentina		
	Orange	extra light amber	\$1.30 - \$1.36		Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.40 - \$1.46
	Palmetto	white	\$1.30		Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.44
	Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.15		Brazil		
	Wildflower	light amber	\$1.00		Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.13 - \$1.31
MONTANA					Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.00 - \$1.17
	Clover+	white	\$1.00 - \$1.32		China		
SOUTH DAKOTA					Mixed Flowers	white	\$0.83
	Clover	white	\$1.23 - \$1.30		India		
WISCONSIN					Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.00 - \$1.10
	Clover	white	\$1.25		Indonesia		
Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.					Mixed Flowers	white	\$0.77
Alberta					Vietnam		
	Clover	white	\$1.35		Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.00 - \$1.05

## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING APRIL, 2008

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** April's weather averaged 15 degrees below normal for most of the month causing a delayed bloom and lower nectar sources and resulting in lower than normal bee activity. By the end of the month, temperatures were normal and bee activity heavily increased. Beekeepers have been reporting very high levels of swarming and they are busy splitting colonies to build up from winter losses. The District is starting to go into its large black locust nectar flow which is a primary source for spring honey. Also, due to the recent warm temperatures, the locust bloom has been pushed about 1-2 weeks earlier than normal. Pollen counts in the area are the highest on record.

**ALABAMA:** The weather was just about right in Alabama in April. Honeybee colonies have expanded earlier this spring than many can remember in recent history and swarming has been at an all time high. Many beekeepers report as many as 50 to 60 percent swarm rate. Nectar flows have also been early and abundant. Full supers of fresh nectar on colonies have been reported already. Privet hedge and clover continue to be the major nectar sources at this time with locus, poplar, holly, tupelo and bush honeysuckle also available. Some American Foulbrood has been detected. Mite levels have been low, although, reports this week have relayed that populations are on the increase. Small Hive Beetles are present and should be monitored. It has been a very good spring and everyone is looking for a great honey year.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures in Arizona for the month of April were at above normal levels for most of the month, with a brief period of below normal temperatures during the second week of the month. Temperatures topped 100 degrees for the first time in 2008, as Yuma reached a temperature of 103 Fahrenheit. Precipitation levels were well below normal for the second month in a row, as most of the state reported no precipitation for the month. Only 1 of 22 reporting districts at above normal precipitation levels for the year. It is reported that many beekeepers in the state are either leaving the industry or drastically trimming back operations – due in large part to the continuing effects of CCD, as well as other related and non-related expenses. The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state were desert bloom, vegetables, ironwood and alfalfa. Overall, there has been much continued activity shown by Arizona bees, as they seem to have good numbers and are in good condition. Demand for honey remains good.

**ARKANSAS:** Pollen and nectar sources were from maple, fruit trees, and wild flowers. Colonies were in generally good condition. Weather conditions went from warmer temperatures to much cooler than normal for this time of year with adequate rainfall. Supply and demand were good.

**CALIFORNIA:** Dry and mild weather was the rule over the State for the first part of the month, with a warming trend for most of California. Rainfall amounts were not significant, with the heaviest amounts reported in the mountainous terrain. Throughout the month, temperatures remained moderate, with some areas of the state recording temperatures upwards into the low 80's to mid 90's towards the end of the month. Several areas of the state received light to moderate precipitation.

With the warmer temperatures, the health of the bees is currently very good and most supplemental feeding has ended, as most areas are able to sustain the bees and colonies have been bringing in large amounts of pollen. The bees are recovering well from earlier mite treatments and the resulting losses. All colonies have been removed from all pollination activities and are now on spring locations.

Bee hives were moved out of almond orchards with the completion of pollination in many areas. Hives were being placed in blooming orchards and fields. In the northern area, bees were in holding areas waiting to be placed in safflower and vine seed fields. Bees remained active in stone fruit, nut and pear orchards, and movement of hives from almond orchards to holding areas continued. Placement of leafcutter bees near alfalfa seed fields to aid pollination continued.

Bees have been feeding on peach, cherry, plum, apple, pear, French prune and quince fruit tree blooms. Mustard seed is in full bloom. Cherries, pomegranates, jujubes and prunes were blooming. Spring strawberries, boysenberries and blueberries were also blooming. Early squash had started to bloom. Olive buds were forming and bloom had begun in Tulare County. Kiwi flower buds were out in Yuba County. Citrus bloom continued. The bees are working the myriad numbers of wildflowers, as well as eucalyptus, orange, sage and wild mustard. Most beekeepers have been busy producing honey in the citrus or making increase. Splits continue to be made as queens become increasingly available.

**COLORADO:** Colorado bees were in generally good health. However, death loss of around 2/3 in some colonies was being reported. By late April, bees were being moved back into the state. The Eastside of the Continental Divide, extending out onto the prairie, was enjoying some nice warm weather by the end of April. Warm temperatures resulted in blooming of some dandelions and prairie flowers. They also have some dandelions bloom in the lower country on the west side of the Continental Divide. Lot's of Western Colorado still looks like winter. The snow pack was exceptionally heavy this year and for the most part has yet to melt to any degree. A lot of Colorado bees are still in the warmer regions to the south. Many Colorado beekeepers normally route their bees through Texas as they are coming and going into California for the all important almond pollination season. West Colorado beekeepers thought it would be mid-June before their bees would be making any honey.

**GEORGIA:** Colonies around the state were in generally good condition. However, it has been reported that there was a higher than normal mortality rate for colonies during the over-wintering period. The highest losses appeared to be centered in Southeast Georgia in Appling and Clinch counties where losses were as high as 30%. Elsewhere in the state, losses were perhaps closer to 10% above normal. The cause or causes for increased over-wintering mortality is unknown at this time. Where losses occurred, the colonies were replaced via splits and re-queened as necessary. In these cases, the process has made for a slower collection of pollen and nectar as these "new" colonies needed time to build populations and thus missed out of some time to make honey. Statewide, colonies neared peak population levels as April came to a close with colonies self-sustaining. During April, some colonies were moved from South Georgia to Florida to gather pollen and nectar from the orange crop and then returned to South Georgia. Also various miscellaneous wildflowers and blackberries have also provided food to help make honey in South Georgia. In the Piedmont area, miscellaneous wildflowers contributed to the honey flow. In the northern hills, various clovers and blackberries contributed to the early stages of the spring flow which is expected to continue into June. Weather around the state for April featured a wide variation going back and forth between warm and cool days with warm to cold nights in an overall warming trend. During the month, moisture levels were adequate around the state.

**IDAHO:** Western Idaho honey bees are enjoying some dandelion and mustard bloom, but eastern Idaho bees have had nothing to feed on. Most Idaho producers have been artificially feeding bees all month. Snow storms have been prevalent throughout the state during the month of April. Beekeepers are feeling the pinch from inflationary prices such as a 5000 gallon tanker of corn syrup is selling for \$10,500 and pollen is selling somewhere around \$1.25-1.50 per pound. Dark honey (amber to light amber) is selling for \$1.00 per pound and climbing, with one export offer rumored at \$1.15 per pound. The international honey market has entered a stage which many may describe as "crazy". Prices are soaring weekly as a result of an international shortage of honey and the absence of Chinese honey from both the U.S. market and possibly other major consuming countries. Economic factors have affected prices for the most commodities, including honey. Those factors include the drop in value of the U.S. dollar, and soaring petroleum prices, the continual rise of the euro and the Federal Reserve reducing interest rates, which further weakens the U.S. dollar. Also, global weather patterns have led to unpredictable and shifting patterns of Agricultural production. Within this context, honey prices have escalated well beyond the industry's expectation. One honey packer indicated he could quote a price, but it was only good for "fifteen minutes". The 2007 U.S. honey crop was only 148 million pounds; far below normal for the fifth consecutive year. The shortage was largely due to drought in the southwest where California suffered both its worst drought in a century and enormous wild fires that extensively destroyed tens of thousands of acres of wild sage plants and buckwheat. The colony collapse disorder compounded problems for American beekeepers in 2007.

**ILLINOIS:** Temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the high 70's for the southern part of the state during the early part of April as moderate vegetation began to form and the bees took cleansing flights. As for the Northern and central part of the state, temperatures were a little unsettled with warm temperatures during the middle of the month and cooler temperatures during the latter part of the month along with lots of moisture. Beekeepers report the bees were in good condition as brooding began in the latter part of March and continued in April. Beekeepers are still administering some supplemental feeding of sugar syrup and candy boards and are busy having workshops and meetings. Honey demand and the honey flow are moderate to fairly good.

**INDIANA:** Beekeepers are still busy checking their hives and assessing damages as they prepare for Spring. The previous mite infestation as well as the inclement weather conditions has ceased. Beekeepers are busy cleaning, checking the brooding and making sure the bees are having as many cleansing flights as they can while the weather is beginning to settle in the mid 50s and as high as 70 early within the month. However, there have been some very cool days and even cooler nights during April. The Beekeepers report that their hives are in fairly good condition and are becoming stronger

as the weather begins to warm up. There has been very little to moderate foliage for the bees to feed on. There has been very little supplemental feeding as the bees huddle together during the cooler days and nights. The beekeepers are still having some local and regional meetings concerning the survival and the welfare of their bee hives. Honey movement was reported moderate to fairly light.

**IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA:** Temperatures across the lower Midwest continued below normal for the month with precipitation above normal. Beekeepers continued to supplement their colonies and are reporting losses. Activity of bees was light as they worked spring sources of dandelion, sweet clover, black locust and various wild flowers.

**LOUISIANA:** Pollen and nectar sources were from various trees and wild flowers. Colonies were in generally good condition. Weather conditions were normal for this time of year – average rainfall and warm temperatures. Supply and demand were good.

**MICHIGAN:** Bees from Michigan have mostly returned from pollinating crops in Florida. Temperatures have been below normal for most of the month, with frosty mornings and below freezing temperatures causing delayed plantings and fruit crop damage. Precipitation was reported in all areas of the state, with most levels ranging from 1" to 5.5". Fruit trees have been the main source for nectar and pollen. Demand for honey is good, although, there is limited availability.

**MINNESOTA:** One Minnesota beekeeper is still with his bees in Texas. They have been going through each colony and have found about 400 of his colonies seriously affected with fungicides from the California almond pollination. Most beekeepers expect bees to recover from the fungicide in time, but until they do, the hive will not be healthy. They won't be able to increase population which will enable them to split and start new colonies. Several Minnesota beekeepers suspect there'll be a significant demand for queens and packages this season, well into May. Most Minnesota bees are not in Minnesota yet, due primarily to frequent snow storms. One producer indicated his home town had 16 inches of snow just Friday, April 25. Needless to say, there is not much growing in Minnesota and virtually nothing in bloom. Producers indicated the only thing in or near bloom at the end of the month was the willow from which bees are able to get some pollen. Some beekeepers are reporting up to 85% death loss. Others are doing well and are able to sell brood because of the heavy population of bees in their colonies. Minnesota growers are reporting honey buyers are offering \$1.40-1.45 per pound for white honey.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Colonies around the state were in generally good condition, self-sustaining as the month drew to a close. Statewide, colonies neared peak population levels as April came to a close. During April in southern Mississippi, spring ti-ti served as a food source earlier in the month. Later in the month yaupon trees and high bush gallberry helped provide food for the honey flow. Due to cool weather, it appears less honey than normal was produced during April. In the Prairie Belt, various clovers provided pollen and nectar. In the Delta, food sources were clover and vetch. In the hill country of northern Mississippi, tulip-poplar trees provided pollen and nectar to aid honey production. Statewide, surplus production is expected through at least May. Weather around the state was cooler than normal for over the first half of the month with a warming trend late in the month. Moisture levels were near normal in southern Mississippi and above average in central and northern Mississippi for most of the month.

**MONTANA:** During April, Montana experienced cooler than average temperatures with average precipitation in the western districts of the state. Farmers in the south central districts were required to irrigate crops due to the lack of moisture, while areas in northeast and southeast Montana received an inch or more of measurable precipitation in an April storm system after months of little precipitation.

After a good almond and orange flow in California, migratory hives were worked and in generally good condition before being transported to western Oregon and the Columbia Basin of Washington for apple, pear, stone fruit and berry pollination. Although early pollination schedules in April were hampered by continued cool spring temperatures.

Hives at home in Montana were broken out of wintering protective covers and distributed to warmer river bottom areas to wait the first blooms of dandelions, brush, willows and choke cherries. Honey demand was said to be good.

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather for the month exhibited daytime temperatures in the high 30's and 40's with night time temperatures in the low 30's and 40's. Rain has been sporadic with Southern New England being short on precipitation and lakes and streams showing low water levels. In Northern New England, heavy snowfall and rain has been more than adequate, showing early signs of good plant growth with strong Spring bloom of dandelion, skunk cabbage, pussy willow, red and silver maple, forsythia, narcissus, magnolia as well as an assortment of fruit trees that are starting to leaf out and bud. New England is ahead of schedule with pollen and nectar sources and colony buildups, reportedly several weeks earlier than in most years. This April has seen a large number of floral sources become available. Many keepers report seeing an abundance of bumblebees (bombus) in early spring with the early floral sources easily available and bumblebees can forage in cooler temperatures than honeybees. It is reported Northern keepers are keeping their entrance reducers in place until the end of May or beginning of June as cold snaps are quite common with changing New England weather. Beekeepers continue to supplementally feed colonies on a need basis and will feed sugar syrup 1:1 until combs are drawn out. Feeding is always very heavy and important to monitor for this time of year. In regard to established colonies, keepers are looking to make sure they have ample room to expand and that honey supers are timely ready or already in place, and that there is enough food for the new brood.

Keepers are busy setting up equipment and their own system which must be designed to all work in sync as well as keeping accurate records of all activity. They are also active in ordering and administering package bees, checking hives for diseases and treating for mite problems. Keepers have reported that 2lb and 3lb package bees are \$20 to \$30 higher than last year. Beekeepers who have installed package bees, will address needed nutrition by adding protein patties.

Colonies around the region were in mostly good condition however some Southern region keepers reported hive losses as high as 50%. The movement, supply and demand for local honey and wax remains about the same with prices for retail one pound bottled units at \$6.00 to \$8.00 mostly \$6.00 and wholesale five gallon units at \$78.00-\$80.00 for dark and \$88.00-\$90.00 for light raw honey.

**NEW YORK:** A large number of bees sent to other states for pollination services have returned. Temperatures were below normal at the beginning of April, warmed up to above normal levels for most of the rest of the month, and dropped during the last week of April. Record cold levels were reached in some levels in late April, with most areas reporting temperatures ten degrees below normal. Freezing temperatures were reported in many districts. Precipitation levels were above normal. Fruit trees and Maple served as the main sources for nectar and pollen. An increase in both interest in honey and bee activity has been reported.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** The month of April has brought about an abundance of spring blooms in the state of North Carolina. Due to a rainy spring filling lakes and reservoirs throughout North Carolina, there has been an easing of the drought restrictions. However, there is still concern that the drought could continue into the summer. State officials are continuing to warn residents about water conservation. There are still some areas of North Carolina classified in extreme drought at this time. The spring honey flow has started in the eastern part of the state and just beginning in the western part. Bees in the mountain areas came through the winter in pretty good shape, with about 10 to 15 percent loss. With the success of the bee schools held in the winter, there are many new beekeepers just getting started. Bees are working Tulip Poplar, Clover and Sumac in the eastern part of the state and mainly Sumac, Crabapples and Apples in the mountain regions with the Tulip Poplar looking very promising. Honey sales remain good for available supplies.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** Beekeepers are starting to bring their bees back from their winter homes in California and more recently Washington apples. The weather has been very dry in most areas. The hives have done well in California but the prospects for this summer are still uncertain.

**OHIO:** Temperatures were above or at normal levels during the month. Precipitation levels were above normal during the first and last week of the month and below normal during the middle of the month. Main sources for pollen and nectar included fruit trees, maple and dandelion. It is reported that during the period from September 2006 to March 2007, Ohio suffered the largest loss of its bee population, losing 61.4 percent of its total number of bees. However, bees seem to be on the road to recovery, and a great upswing in beekeeping, especially beginner classes and programs, has been noted. Demand has been good for honey.

**OKLAHOMA:** In Southern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were trees, clover, canola, and black locust. Conditions of the colonies were fair. Due to a cold snap, some hives were lost. Weather conditions consisted of average rainfall and mostly warm days with two night-time freezes. Supply was low while demand was high. In Northern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were peach trees, dandelions, and black locust. Conditions of the colonies were good. Weather conditions produced average amounts of rainfall, and cooler weather. Supply and demand were good.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Colonies across the state were reported to be in fair to good conditions. Some have experienced queen failure and had problems acquiring new queen bees due to a short supply. Some across the state, especially in the coastal plains, experienced problems with the varroa and tracheal mites, but the main pest was the small hive beetle. Bees in the midlands to coastal plains have been gathering nectar from tupelo gum, tupelo poplar, blackberry, holly, wisteria and various other blooming wild flowers. No honey was extracted during the month. Adequate rainfall was received across the state for April, but river and lake levels remained well below normal. The majority of the state remained in an incipient to moderate drought with the piedmont region remaining severe.

**TEXAS:** Pollen and nectar sources were from fruit trees, and wild flowers. Colonies were in generally good condition. Weather conditions during the month produced above average rainfall and cooler temperatures. Demand and supply were good.

**UTAH:** As May began, bees were being shipped out of California. Many Utah bees, however, are not going home (a large proportion of the Utah beekeepers are located in the Delta, Utah area of Central Utah). Their bees are in Mesquite, NV or in Utah's Dixie around St. George, Utah in the alfalfa fields. They have cut one crop of hay already in those areas. There is very little bloom in those fields, however, because it is alfalfa grown and harvested for the dairy industry. They want it harvested in the pre-bud stage. So the only bloom is around the edge of the fields, ditches, fence lines and etc. The bees are making enough honey for their own use, but not storing much. Central and Northern Utah has very little bloom – a limited amount of dandelion in the last few days of the month. The wind has been bad and really limits the bees flying time. One beekeeper indicated all his bees are home, but there was no bloom. He said there is very little dandelion around the yards. He has some good hives but thought that overall his bees were in worse shape than last year at this time. He was having some queen failure in his hives.

**WASHINGTON:** The weather is finally starting to warm up although slowly. Beekeepers and growers are both concerned over the ability of the bees to pollinate the crops with weather conditions as cool as they are. Night in many areas have been near or below freezing with daytime highs in the 50s.

**WISCONSIN:** Colonies were reported in fair to good condition. Beekeepers are busy cleaning and checking their hives for brooding as well as checking the health of the bees as they take cleansing flights with the warmer temperatures begin. Temperatures were fairly seasonal at the beginning of the month, but began to decline at the end of the month with some winter-like temperatures and a few snow flurries. Beekeepers continued to treat their hives for mites and were doing very little supplemental feeding. There has been lots of moisture for the month of April. There are still some reported workshops and meetings concerning the health and survival of the bees in the state of Wisconsin as beekeepers prepare their hives for Spring. Honey demand was good in the retail sector. Supplies were fairly light and in the hands of a few beekeepers.

## U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	February 2008		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Aruba	669	3,394	1,549	7,494
Bermuda	738	4,072	1,303	7,343
China; Peoples Republic of	2,223	8,295	5,402	19,883
Hong Kong	565	4,282	2,533	9,058
Iceland	0	0	725	7,975
Japan	4,069	20,840	11,944	46,529
Korea; Republic of	748	2,644	748	2,644
Kuwait	0	0	6,093	23,882
Taiwan	0	0	463	8,544
United Arab Emirates	0	0	17,153	76,879
Yemen	0	0	13,336	57,575
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>9,012</b>	<b>43,527</b>	<b>61,249</b>	<b>267,806</b>
<b>NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -</b>				
Antigua and Barbuda	181	3,740	362	7,510
Australia	0	0	16,650	44,430
Bahamas; The	2,000	7,021	4,721	14,077
Barbados	876	3,321	1,423	6,204
Belgium	0	0	5,012	21,803
Belize	0	0	9,794	23,773
Brunei	39,546	97,002	39,546	97,002
Cambodia	0	0	1,131	5,683
Canada	45,320	163,406	105,710	369,673
Cayman Islands	268	3,222	268	3,222
Colombia	680	2,916	680	2,916
Costa Rica	2,504	6,845	2,504	6,845
Guatemala	0	0	15,177	28,800
Hong Kong	5,815	16,327	5,815	16,327
Indonesia	40,761	146,718	41,453	149,855
Israel	74,908	217,379	93,198	268,500
Korea; Republic of	0	0	4,717	10,432
Kuwait	0	0	16,289	78,087
Malaysia	0	0	10,224	22,050
Pakistan	25,975	67,978	25,975	67,978
Philippines	816	6,710	16,240	76,188
Saudi Arabia	27,085	65,740	27,085	65,740
South Africa; Republic of	0	0	10,000	52,200
Thailand	4,227	10,260	15,585	42,175
United Arab Emirates	771	3,467	771	3,467
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>271,733</b>	<b>822,052</b>	<b>470,330</b>	<b>1,484,937</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>280,745</b>	<b>865,579</b>	<b>531,579</b>	<b>1,752,743</b>

## U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	February 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Brazil	74,318	152,001	162,062	93,413	190,476	202,503
Canada	1,920,047	4,751,426	4,779,180	2,814,483	6,752,119	6,790,043
China; Peoples Republic of	37,120	8,885	15,285	222,720	39,371	53,697
Egypt	0	0	0	1,020	2,830	2,831
India	454,914	896,335	972,835	582,273	1,133,620	1,231,120
Indonesia	0	0	0	35,670	57,785	62,585
Japan	0	0	0	20	4,801	5,084
Malaysia	111,360	153,108	172,608	538,280	741,734	835,964
Mongolia	0	0	0	18,166	22,049	27,249
Taiwan	74,400	104,160	114,592	74,400	104,160	114,592
Thailand	18,600	27,900	29,250	18,600	27,900	29,250
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1,411	17,182	17,214
Vietnam	18,600	30,690	32,240	18,600	30,690	32,240
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,709,359</b>	<b>6,124,505</b>	<b>6,278,052</b>	<b>4,419,056</b>	<b>9,124,717</b>	<b>9,404,372</b>

**EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -**

Argentina	76,380	161,858	167,771	131,741	268,102	277,952
Brazil	322,497	558,565	591,091	475,855	840,025	887,118
Canada	19,277	48,907	49,007	39,176	89,987	90,187
China; Peoples Republic of	501,120	86,294	144,818	921,600	164,214	260,828
Germany	0	0	0	18,517	34,256	34,822
Indonesia	37,120	55,680	59,680	37,120	55,680	59,680
Malaysia	297,690	423,346	472,096	297,690	423,346	472,096
Mongolia	108,996	163,494	163,595	108,996	163,494	163,595
Russian Federation	2,001,000	2,956,623	3,054,315	2,201,970	3,200,878	3,355,770
Singapore	185,250	250,088	270,088	269,250	363,488	393,488
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3,549,330</b>	<b>4,704,855</b>	<b>4,972,461</b>	<b>4,501,915</b>	<b>5,603,470</b>	<b>5,995,536</b>

**LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -**

Argentina	17,703	41,937	43,911	115,915	266,169	279,442
Brazil	606,763	1,018,561	1,120,618	1,133,548	1,928,647	2,125,277
Canada	20,175	48,456	48,956	20,175	48,456	48,956
India	543,550	892,098	947,098	751,378	1,217,890	1,289,457
Italy	538	7,247	7,395	913	13,033	13,458
Mexico	37,372	64,153	68,303	78,132	116,632	125,801
Mongolia	0	0	0	54,498	81,747	81,830
Peru	3,783	20,155	20,970	3,783	20,155	20,970
Russian Federation	0	0	0	475,020	712,530	720,881
Spain	300	2,403	2,619	6,434	30,279	31,394
Taiwan	0	0	0	39,855	44,274	47,554
Thailand	99,000	128,700	138,550	158,400	205,920	227,135
United Kingdom	109	2,085	2,185	109	2,085	2,185
Vietnam	151,700	242,125	256,645	422,292	676,605	735,214
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,480,993</b>	<b>2,467,920</b>	<b>2,657,250</b>	<b>3,260,452</b>	<b>5,364,422</b>	<b>5,749,554</b>

**NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED HONEY - - -**

Argentina	605	3,730	3,939	605	3,730	3,939
Australia	0	0	0	9,360	66,875	71,671
Brazil	38,095	76,589	82,020	131,743	267,983	290,908
Canada	0	0	0	16,300	32,925	33,107

	February 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED HONEY - - - cont'd</b>						
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	11,160	18,000	19,000
France	0	0	0	2,814	9,647	11,014
Germany	394	3,797	4,117	394	3,797	4,117
Italy	0	0	0	299	3,042	3,088
Mexico	74,183	163,765	163,779	106,534	231,171	234,116
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	51	3,006	3,106	51	3,006	3,106
Spain	7,572	40,376	41,976	7,572	40,376	41,976
Switzerland	3,365	35,340	36,503	6,935	42,728	44,252
United Kingdom	0	0	0	63,721	112,382	113,382
Vietnam	0	0	0	18,850	26,239	29,639
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>124,265</b>	<b>326,603</b>	<b>335,440</b>	<b>376,338</b>	<b>861,901</b>	<b>903,315</b>

**COMB & RETAIL HONEY - - -**

Australia	806	8,987	9,098	9,267	83,602	84,022
Austria	1,176	9,055	9,668	2,184	17,754	23,054
Brazil	7,548	19,597	19,923	17,294	49,805	50,570
Bulgaria	0	0	0	17,760	61,208	64,933
Canada	161,876	614,646	618,323	285,272	1,159,241	1,165,380
Fiji	0	0	0	672	4,760	5,170
France	2,958	25,252	26,786	6,900	52,003	54,974
Germany	30,270	126,169	132,275	30,270	126,169	132,275
Hungary	12,781	26,022	30,637	31,435	58,889	67,059
India	34,900	71,736	76,680	51,244	111,054	118,995
Iran	1,334	4,104	4,530	1,334	4,104	4,530
Israel	0	0	0	8,505	15,000	16,156
Italy	3,262	19,440	20,254	3,262	19,440	20,254
Mexico	0	0	0	80	2,037	2,040
Monaco	0	0	0	1,468	13,982	14,232
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	15,092	47,949	50,613	101,373	293,191	301,435
Poland	4,364	9,414	10,178	12,795	29,454	31,052
Russian Federation	0	0	0	420	2,041	2,245
Spain	0	0	0	5,510	23,987	26,114
Switzerland	9,377	72,027	74,103	15,370	115,376	120,321
Taiwan	117,456	183,507	200,820	157,383	245,236	265,675
Ukraine	0	0	0	2,473	5,256	5,782
Vietnam	76,006	91,988	107,988	76,006	91,988	107,988
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>479,206</b>	<b>1,329,893</b>	<b>1,391,876</b>	<b>838,277</b>	<b>2,585,577</b>	<b>2,684,256</b>

**FLAVORED HONEY - - -**

China; Peoples Republic of	94	7,200	7,358	94	7,200	7,358
Germany	8,800	118,430	122,415	8,800	118,430	122,415
Japan	0	0	0	166	16,409	16,509
Korea; Republic of	180	2,400	2,700	180	2,400	2,700
Mexico	15,600	216,108	217,960	22,100	306,468	309,153
Thailand	0	0	0	3,918	10,250	10,561
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>24,674</b>	<b>344,138</b>	<b>350,433</b>	<b>35,258</b>	<b>461,157</b>	<b>468,696</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8,367,827</b>	<b>15,297,914</b>	<b>15,985,512</b>	<b>13,431,296</b>	<b>24,001,244</b>	<b>25,205,729</b>

Source for U. S. Import and Export Data: U.S. Department of Commerce

**2007 Honey Loan Summary Report**  
**U.S. Dept. of Agriculture**  
**Farm Service Agency**  
**Price-Support Loan Activity**  
As of May 09, 2008 – Honey in Pounds

Loans Made				Loans Outstanding		
State	Count Original	Quantity Original	Amount Original	Count Out	Quantity Out	Amount Out
AZ	2	31,560.00	\$18,936.00	1	10,200.00	\$6,120.00
AR	14	371,500.00	\$222,900.00	4	232,980.00	\$139,788.00
CA	25	947,635.00	\$568,581.00	13	381,545.00	\$228,927.00
CO	2	38,080.00	\$22,848.00			
FL	14	487,320.00	\$292,392.00	6	76,564.00	\$45,938.40
GA	7	99,130.00	\$59,478.00	1	25,000.00	\$15,000.00
ID	24	452,235.00	\$271,341.00	8	112,968.00	\$67,780.80
IA	8	680,080.00	\$408,048.00	6	662,840.00	\$397,704.00
KS	6	167,440.00	\$100,464.00	5	127,840.00	\$76,704.00
LA	5	56,070.00	\$33,642.00	3	29,860.00	\$17,916.00
MI	22	709,513.00	\$425,707.80	18	439,069.00	\$263,441.40
MN	22	886,155.00	\$531,693.00	11	439,055.00	\$263,433.00
MS	4	60,500.00	\$36,300.00			
MO	1	15,942.00	\$9,565.20	1	5,126.00	\$3,075.60
MT	51	1,973,495.00	\$1,184,097.00	12	419,444.00	\$251,666.40
NE	16	926,669.00	\$556,001.40	9	652,822.00	\$391,693.20
NY	8	194,430.00	\$116,658.00	8	188,727.00	\$113,236.20
ND	33	2,079,875.00	\$1,247,925.00	11	705,506.00	\$423,303.60
OK	2	2,720.00	\$1,632.00	1	780	\$468.00
OR	5	270,000.00	\$162,000.00	5	215,449.00	\$129,269.40
PA	1	41,540.00	\$24,924.00			
SD	45	2,918,860.00	\$1,751,316.00	17	1,209,936.00	\$725,961.60
TN	3	13,750.00	\$8,250.00	2	3,750.00	\$2,250.00
TX	6	180,300.00	\$108,180.00	1	9,450.00	\$5,670.00
UT	4	79,880.00	\$47,928.00	2	28,500.00	\$17,100.00
WA	9	356,870.00	\$214,122.00	4	79,918.00	\$47,950.80
WI	8	252,512.00	\$151,507.20	7	214,482.00	\$128,689.20

2007 National Loan Totals					
Loans Made			Loans Outstanding		
Count	Quantity	Amount	Count	Quantity	Amount
347	14,294,061.00	\$8,576,436.60	156	6,271,811.00	\$3,763,086.60



**OTHER HONEY NEWS AND INFORMATION****Honey First Handlers, Importers Approve New National Honey Packers and Importers Program**

WASHINGTON, May 6, 2008 -- First handlers and importers of honey and honey products have voted to approve a new national honey packers and importers program. The vote was taken in a referendum conducted by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) from April 2-16.

In the referendum, 78 percent of those who voted -- representing 92 percent of the voted volume of honey and honey products -- favored implementation of the Honey Packers and Importers Research, Promotion, Consumer Education and Industry Information Order (new program). Any current first handler or importer who handled or imported 250,000 or more pounds of honey or honey products during calendar year January through December 2007 was eligible to vote.

With the approval of the new program, the collection of assessments under the existing Honey Research, Promotion and Consumer Information Order -- authorized under the Honey Research, Promotion and Consumer Information Act -- will be suspended. The remaining provisions of the current order and regulations issued will be terminated at a later date.

The new program will be administered, under AMS supervision, by a 10-member board consisting of three first handlers, two importers, one importer-handler, one national honey marketing cooperative representative and three producers and their alternates.

The program will be funded by an assessment of one cent per pound levied on first handlers and importers of honey and honey products. The order is authorized by the Commodity Promotion, Research and Information Act of 1996.

Research and promotion programs help to expand, maintain and develop markets for individual agricultural commodities in the United States and abroad.

AMS will begin the nomination process once the order becomes effective. For more information, contact Kathie Noto at (202) 720-9915 or e-mail [Kathie.Noto@usda.gov](mailto:Kathie.Noto@usda.gov).